# Indiana State Sentinel.

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# To Correspondents.

F. R., Franklin. Your name has been duly enrolled on the list J. S., Little Sine. Your request shall be religiously observed by us. We can't vouch for the P. O. Department, under its present miserable management.

### They are Coming.

Besides a number of single subscribers, (a receipt of the paper by whom will be a sufficient acknowledgment of having received their letters and remittances,) we have this week to acknowledge our obligations to our friend E. E., of Alexandria, Madison county, for a club of ten; to W. D. R., Moscow; to J. Q. D., Gosport, for ten; (your request will be attended to .- Eps.) A. P. M. Metamora. Your letter with three subscribers, misdirected to the Journal, has been handed to us by the editor, and due entries made of the same. We have some letters relative to the Journal and its price, which we shall notice in our next.

The State Sentinel seems to have more correspondents upon subjects connected with calling a Convention to amend our State Constitution, than any of our exchanges. This is very right, for every question should be freely and fully discussed, that we may have the best Constitution in the Union.

We wish we could induce more gentlemen in this quarter to turn their attention to such things. It they let things go by default and the Constitution should be very objectionable, they would then have no right to complain. Why don't you write !- Wa-

We have on hand at least an hundred columns of matter relative to the Constitution, and every day we are accumulating more, both original and selected. We shall present this matter to our readers as rapidly as we can, without excluding other matter of general interest, which it is necessary to publish to keep up with the general progress of things. moral, social and political.

Many people seem to think it a very easy thing to fix the abstract propositions necessary to a Constitution, -and apparently overlook the fact, that a single sentence, may be of infinite consequence, when we come to legislate under it. For this reason it is necessary to discuss every proposition in detail, so that its full bearing and effect may be appreciated.

Something has been said about the legislative Assembly, and yet the subject is not half exhausted. The Banking question has been hardly alluded to, except by the Lafayette papers, and by our correspondent "Switzerland." Nothing radical has been said about the administration of the law, -though we suspect, from what a correspondent of the Express says, that a few "smell a rat."

By the way, this correspondent seems to think that the Convention has not a right to make a new Constitution, but only to half-sole and heel-tap the old one, -according to terms prescribed by act of the Generel Assembly! Has he read what our correspondent "S." (of the judiciary department,) has said touching the powers of the Convention ? What is the difference between "amending" and "making anew?" It would puzzle a Philadelphia, if not a Terre Haute lawyer, to tell!

The Convention will have power to uproot, overturn and construct just as they please, -and if a majority of the people afterwards approve of the result of their labor, whether it be good or bad,-the supreme law of the State will be established. There is but one limit and only one,-the requisition of some sort of republicanism, as prescribed, very indefinitely by the Constitution of the United States. The Convention might, if it pleased, amend our constitution by adopting the old Royal Charter of Rhode Island, which led to the Dorr Rebellion, as the whigh

consider it to this day! This cannot successfully be disputed, and it shows the necessity, of which our Whig friend of the Express seems to be conscious, that every important measure should be thoroughly discussed beforehand This, not only that the right may be established .but as a measure of prudence and sound policy,-so that we may escape the bad fix which has overtaken the Kentuckians, who are now, to a very considerable extent proposing to repudiate a new constitution made in haste, to be repented of at leisure, or to be rejected as an abortion.

The city charter of Indianapolis has been so has paid "a corporate tax for the next year preceding his vote."- Wabash Express.

And we suppose that not twenty-five citizens of Indianapolis are aware of the above fact. The truth is, that under past legislative roles, a shrewd man could get almost any law passed which pleased him We know very well, that we have scribbled several good laws in our counting room, which, handed to the right kind of member, we had no difficulty in running through. All these were good, in our opin ion; if we had not been very honest, we might perhaps have had bad laws passed just as easily. Is this telling tales out of school? We don't know. nor do we care. The Constitution should fix things so that laws should not be passed without due deliberation. We shall recur to this subject again in good time.

TIGRE ISLAND .- The Pa. Ledger's Washington wr. ter learns "that Tigre Island is going to be surrendered first by England to the United States, and then by the United States to Hondaras, as if Tigre Island were a pocket-book which Honduras had dropped, and the United States picked up, without the knowledge and permission of the British justice-of-the-peace, who, having possessed himself of the stolen article returns it to the thief, and orders him to restore it to its lawful owner. This, some writers in Mr. Clayton's employ call straightforward diplomacy; this is a miserable attempt to save appearances, while he seems to be quite ready to sacrifice the substance of things."

#### For the State Sentinel. The New Constitution.

It is not denied that all the questions that belong to the adoption of a new Constitution are important; but some of them are of more importance than others. As previously stated, there will be but little difference of opinion about some questions, while others will be warmly discussed and contested. Among the latter will be the questions of Banking, the Judiciary, the powers to be given or withheld from the Legislature, the raising and disbursing the State finances, and the Common Schools. Upon the subject of Banking, as before remarked, there will be a very great diversity of opinion, and much feeling; and, probably, three parties, at least. One party and by no means a small one, will be opposed to all banks of circulation; another party will be in favor of a well guarded system of banking, and a third party, headed by all the present banking interests of the State, will make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the present system, with all its facilities for abuses,

injustice, and swindling. The writer of this article believes all banks of circuia- ful productions :tion to be evils; and were the question left to his single vote, would prohibit them. But in the present state of things, being in doubt about the opinions of a majority of the voters on the subject, he would support a well digested free banking system, to be submitted to the peo ple. The system should secure the bill holders beyond the possibility of loss; and it should be general, so as to require no special charters, or legislation of any sort, to enable any person or persons complying with its requisitions, to establish banks and exercise banking powers.

and evil workings of the present system. SWITZERLAND.

Gen. Lane---Whig vs. Whig.

In my next I propose to examine some of the injustice

"We notice from several of our exchanges that the unterrified democracy of Indiam are putting forth their utmost energy to impress it upon the minds of the good people of our State, that Gen. Lane, present Governor of Oregon Territory, is just the man to be the candidate of their party, for the Presidency in 1852. Why the people of this, or any other State should countenance the idea of placing Gen. Lane in nomination before the American people, for election to the highest official station within their gift, is more than we are able to conjec-Certain it is, that there are persons connected with that party, who are possessed of more ample qualifications and an equal amount of political integrity, whose nomination and election might be creditable to the party, or perhaps, to the whole people.
"The only reason which we can assign for this step on

the part of our democratic friends, is that of rendering their candidate available whether he is qualified to hold the reins of government, and discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate to the satisfaction of the whole people, or not." — Delphi Herald, Whig.

This from one whig-now hear another: "Though we do not politically sympathise with this movement, yet we would be pleased to see the nomination of the party conferred upon General Lane. The north-western States now compose an important part of the Union, and Indiana is the second State in the northwest. It is therefore due to the interests of this important section of the Union, that her claims to a just share of the honors and patronage of the government be urged posed to view this movement as an effort to present the

claims of the north-west, and of Indiana in particular, to

the Presidential mansion, and so far as the procuring of

the nomination is concerned, which is all the meeting proposes, we wish it abundant success. Regarding General Lane and his qualifications, we have but little to say. If he should procure the nomination, we expect to oppose his election. By his acts during the Mexican war, he has done honor to himself and his State; and what fame he has we are disposed to claim and guard, as the heritage of the State. He is a man of decided ability and will not dishonor any station to which he may be called. Though he is a bitter partisan, (as his letter written on his departure for Oregon proves,) yet we would be pleased to see his nomination for the coming race, when we expect to pat forth a candidate by whom the General will think it an honor to be besten .- Perrysville Eagle, Whig.

It seems that General Lane is well pleased with the Oregon country and can make money there. This being the case, his friends in this State, will certainly do him great injustice if they bring him back to run for the office of President of the United Statesa station to which he can never attain and one which be is totally incompetent to fill. We take the General to be a man of too much good common sense to suffer himself to be made a tool of by a few indiscreet, weak-minded and designing political friends .--Salem News.

Oh! Oh! very rich to come from one who supported Taylor, the most ignorant and incompetent man who has ever sat, or who probably ever will sit, in the Presidential chair !

"Too much sense," Gen. Lane has, has he, to be made a tool of !" Well, that's a great deal more than can be said of Taylor. He is nothing but a tool, and depends altogether upon his advisers, without regard to the "rest of mankind."

It is something in Gen. Lane's favor, that even his enemies give him credit for "good common sense." Take one of our "old hats," at present, Mr. Deal!

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM .- "P." in the Indiana State Sentinel of the 23d inst. is advocating the abolition of the Grand Jury System, by the Convention, next. If he had been acquainted with the Constitution of the United States the trouble of writing such an article might have been saved. A part of the 5th section in the Amendment of the U. S. Constitution,

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when actual service in time of war or public danger." The convention cannot abolish the Grand Jury system, without depriving the State of the power to punish criminals, which it is hoped friend P. will not udvocate. - Richmond Palladium.

The dogmatism of the Whig editors of Wayne county, is a little amusing. What has our friend "P." to say in answer to the Palladium !

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, thus prefaces a long exposure of the corruntion of the Whig administration :

"The Government that has succeeded Polk and Marcy, do not show a disposition to be more frugal with the money of the country than their predecessors. Patronage is their northern arm of power."

This is a pretty honest confession to come from a whig, and is a fine commentary upon the pretended "honesty" of Taylor and his supporters. "Patronage is their northern arm of power,"-yes, and slavery their southern urm. Credit the Tribune with inconscious utterance of one truth!

COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- The Treasurer of Ohio has made a statement to the Legislature, by which it appears that there are over twenty-two thousand dollars of counterfeit paper money in the Treasury. which had been received for taxes and dues to the State. The bursting of some of the banks in which were State deposits, has added further to the losses of the State. We regret that the loss of the State has not been ten times as great. In that case a remedy might have been demanded by the people.

Or The Rushville Jacksonian has been enlarged by its new editor, Mr. Hargitt, and now ranks among the best looking papers of the State. We hope the enterprise of Mr. H. will be amply reward-

( We shall endeavor to publish the speech of Dr. Firen, on the slave question, in our next. It is creditable alike to the author and to this State.

The post office at Wheeling, Va., was robbed a few days since of a large number of letters and packages. The sum lost, in money, drafts, &c., is pwards of ten thousand dollars. O Whiggery !

ANOTHER EDITOR IN CONGRESS .- Col. J. W. Jackson, who has been elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hou. Thos. Butler King, is one of the Editors of the Savannah

From the Advocate of Progression, Whitehall, N. Y.

The Western Poetess. To us there are many pleasing associations con nected with the West. In happy childhood days we roamed its wildwood haunts and traversed the banks of its meandering brooks in quest of sport and recreation; and now that manhood has ste en o'er us, and distance placed a barrier between those I wed ent boundary. His speech was moderate throughout. grounds and our present enjoyment, we take pleasure in noting the gradual swell of western thought. Literary minds are not alone confined to the East. Now and then a thrifty mental germ merges into existence in the far-off regions of sundown whose intellectual odors savor of a sweetness rare and unusunl. But soldom have we met with one possessed of natural talents equal to those of Mrs. SARAH T. BoLron, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who probably possesses more poetic taste and genius than many authors who have attained to a much more extended reputation. With her advantages few indeed would have arrived to the position she now occupies in the literary world. As an example of her beautiful diction, simplicity and purity of thought, we offer the following fugitive gem from her numerous equally beauti-

The Flower and the Starlight. From its home on high, to a gentle flower,

That bloomed in a lonely grove, The starlight came, at the twilight hour, And whispered a tale of love. Then the blossom's heart, so still and cold.

Grew warm to its silent core, And gave out perfume, from its immost fold, It never exhaled before.

And the blos-om slept, thro' the summer night, In the smile of the angel ray, But the morn arose with its garish light,

And the soft one stole away. Then the zephyr wooed, as he wandered by Where the gentle flowret grew, But she gave no heed to its plaintive sigh; Her heart to its love was true.

And the sunbeam came, with a lover's art, To cares the flower in vain ; She folded her sweets in her thrilling heart

Till the starlight came again. Here is beauty and originality combined. None, we believe, can become familiar with Mrs. Bolton's talents without acknowledging their superiority. If modern authors generally possessed such winning gifts, the bards of yore would lose much of their hold on the affections of the present generation. H.

The Cincinnati Enquirer shows up the dirty work of a Northern Whig Doughface, as follows. What such a self-inflated humbugger as Solon Robinson may say, or the slanders he may utter against the Embodiment hold sweet converse together. In view of this north, while end-avoring to gull Southerners out of strange fact, he was ready soon to believe any miracle, no their money,—if that is the end he has in view,—is of no consequence further, than as it may tend to mislead and prejudice the South against the North. in return but the re-assertion, in a less solemn form, of rights It is well that the course of the gentleman should be slready guaranteed. understood at home, so that he may win a due meas- present Constitution. No one State had a right to come into ure of public contempt.

A WHIG TRICK.—One Solon Robinson, who is Union first show that her boundaries have been prescribed travelling through the Southern States, soliciting subscriptions for some work in which he is interested, is ries a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle her to a raaddressing letters through the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, to his "Northern Brethren," on the folly of
their opposition to the further extension of slavery.

their opposition to the further extension of slavery. The Morristown Jerseyman (Whig) refers to these dent of the United States, had usurped the power of Conletters and speaks of them as being addressed by RonInson to his "Northern Democratic Brethren." We have an indistinct recollection that one Solon Robin- infamous scheme to smuggle a State into the Union. He son was, during the last Presidential election, an oc- and tells him he must struggle for his life, to the midnight casional correspondent (from Indiana) of the Gazette assassin who larks behind the corner, and seeks to deprive of this city, and in his letters went it strong for Tay- him of his life in the dark. He referred to the Northern

Our neighbor will correct us if we are wrong .-We believe we are right in saying that Robinson is a and were willing to abide by it. If they were to yield, Whig, and "nothing shorter." Mr. Robinson then piece by piece, all that the Bond secured, it were better tha instead of addressing his Democratic Brethren, must it be destroyed entury. He did not believe that war must he addressing his Whig Brethren of the North. Such follow disunion, but if fraternal discord must mar the beauty being the case, and the Jerseyman have drawn an imaginary picture of the Democrats, we advise it to re- rage them. In no event, however, would bloody pictures vise the following part of it and make the appropriate deter the South from defending their rights, at every hazard. corrections, by making his Whig friends occupy the In conclusion, Mr. C. gave notice that he would take another notition it has assumed for Democrats. position it has assumed for Democrats.

"Solon Robinson, a writer of much merit, puts a few questions to his ' Northern Democratic Brethren' through the columns of the Charleston Mercury, which they will never answer correctly. His greatest inquiry is: "They have no star longer to guide them but office. Having abandoned their old Jacksonian principles, they are wandering about like sheep without a shepherd, and as a last resort to retrieve their loss of office, they throw up their was then that doubts arose in his mind as to the constitucaps and shout 'down with Southern slavery-steal the tionality of the proviso, which investigation strengthened negroes from their masters and bring them here where and confirmed. Having taken counsel upon this matter, he they can enjoy freedom—if that cannot be done, compel had laid down, in his Nicholson, letter, four points these Southern nabobs to set them free, when they can run riot and destroy the property of the whites, and re-

wor of plank roads. We are glad to see the people which Northern men who opposed the Proviso were placed. The Senator from Alabama, who had undertaken to charge him with inconsistency, and to denounce his course, had an The Parke County Whig of the 1st, is nearly filled easy task. The South had wrongs, it is true, but none with matter of this kind. At a meeting held at Port-land Mills, the Indianapolis and Springfield, Ills., citement with reference to these wrongs, and the Senator Plank Road Company was organized, and effective uttered his sentiments here under the influence of excitesteps taken for speedy operations. At a meeting in the people at home supported him-he was a step ahead of Rockville on Monday more than twenty-two thousand the foremost upon this agitating question, and was rewarded dollars was subscribed, as a beginning. Well done were defending the constitutional rights of the people of the to revise the Constitution which is to meet in Oct., Parke! Putnam and Hendricks will next move, and South, against a pressure at home. He sliuded also to the they will look to Marion for aid. Can we do anything! We hope so.

Will Henry county do any thing towards fillup the gap in the Central Plank Road between Han- as these, such conduct on the past of the Southern cock and Wayne. They will find it more profitable drove Senators from the North to the wall than to fool away time on any rail road project. derstood. He had said that there was no hope, except in the There are now twelve mills cutting lumber for the levalty of the people; that no law could be made effective road outside of Henry. Will they wake up over

We refer the reader to a Washington letter. touching the speech of Col. WILLIAM H. BISSELL, of Illinois. We have read the whole of it, as reported in the Washington Globe, and shall publish it in full as soon as we can. We thank Mr. B. most profoundly, not only for his noble vindication of the north against the assaults of the Disunionists, but especially as an Indianian, for his generous vindication of the
The storm had passed over him and borne him down—he was Indiana volunteers at Buena Vista. When our peo- here for the last time, and feit that under all the circumstanple come to read his speech, they will feel as much ces, he had a right to speak. Slavery was an existing inadmiration and gratitude towards him as we now do. sible, and he felt that Congress had no control over

General Cass, in a late speech, said that betional. What does our neighbor of the State Jour-nal say to this? When Cass was a candidate, and easily, and so can most whigs.

to Congress is now in circulation in Philad phia, for to animadvert upon a conference held between the Sena-praying Congress to grant a fee simple right to Tigre for from Missouri, Mr. Benton, and him? It was very tree Island, in the Pacific ocean, to all such persons who cordial feeling between him and Mr. Benton—that a system are dissatisfied with the Union. They are to take of non-intercourse was established between them, if gentle-all the rogues now in the penitentiary and almsis being numerously signed.

the will have a large audience, for we are assured

Congressional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1850. SENATE .- Mr. Bell spoke on a series of resolu tions offered, creating a new slave State out of a portion of Texas. He thought that would satisfy the South, and be the end of slavery extension. He spoke in favor of admitting California with her pres-The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to

Ilt was here stated that Mr. C lhoun is still weak. He has written his reply to Mr. Clay's resolutions and it will be read on Monday.]

Mr. Clay's resolutions were then taken up. Mr. Rusk resumed and concluded his speech. He took Southern grounds and opposed the Wilmot Pro-

The Senate then adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow be spent in Executive Session. House .- Mr. Doty's resolutions for the admission of California into the Union with her present Con-

stitution, were ordered to be printed The Bill ordering the Secretary of the Navy to purchase American Water-rotted Hemp alone, for the use of the Navy, when equal to Foreign, was

discussed and passed over. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the President's California Meslashing fury of the ocean storm, or in the deliberative body

The discussion was continued till adjournment. Mr. Parker recommended a conciliatory course. He hoped Northern and Southern gentlemen would become cemented in the bonds of friendship. It was the only way in which the exciting question could be legislated upon.

CHALLENGE .- WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d .- Some talk to-day of a challenge having passed between Bissel and Brown of Miss. Can't ascertain positively. JEFFERSON DAVIS addressed a note by Mr. Inge to Col. Bissell, asking if he said certain things in his speech about the Mississippi Regiment. Bissel replied by stating what he did say, and added that he had no explanation to make. If any satisfaction was needed he referred to his friend Gen. Shields, for fur-

# THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

ther arrangements.

In Senate. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 15. The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion refer the President's California message to the Committee of

The ladies having been admitted on the floor, Mr. Clemens proceeded to address the Senate. He expressed his surprise at the fellow feeling which existed between Messis. Benton and Clay. He had been taught to look for the time when the Lion and the Lamb should lie down together, but he had not expected to see the great Expunger and the great everything asked by the North, giving to the South nothing

He was opposed to the admission of California with her the Union except as her sister States have come in. Califor nia must, before being admitted like her predecessors in the much preferred the robber who meets him on the highway, newspaper denunciations against his course, and said they should never deter him in what he believed to be his duty. The South asked no compromise, they had signed a Bond,

Mr. Cass submitted a few remarks in vindication of his course, and in reply to some animadversions which the Sen ator who preceded him had indulged in. He believed the Wilmot Proviso to be unconstitutional. He confessed that when the Wilmot Proviso was first proposed he would, without deliberation, have-voted for it. When he wrote the out deliberation, have- voted for it. Nicholson letter, however, the question presented itself to his mind for a colm consideration of the whole subject-it

First-That the Proviso is unconstitutional. Second-That Slavery does not exist in Mexico.

Third-That it can never go there. Fourth-That the power of legislation upon this question PLANK ROADS .- Papers from all parts of the State, is vested in the people of a territory. Those were his opin contain accounts of movements of the people in fament. These sentiment were echoed by his constituents language made use of by Mr. Mason, in advocating his bill providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves—that Senator, while urging upon Northern men the justice of a measure which he advocated, declared that it would do no good if passed; that it would be worse than us less. Such expressions

unless the people recognize their constitutional obligation.

Mr. Cass resumed—The gentleman's speech had exhibite s tone of disapprobation throughout. Gentlemen had spe much time in considering the evil which would result from disunion, and calculating which section was to lose most by such a step. He was sick of all that. That dissolution would produce unheard-of columity, and be irreparably fatal to both sections, he was well aware, and ready to admit; but he would call upon gentlemen to show him the first of good that was to flow from such a measure, and when that was done he would listen to its discussion with some sort of patience. In storm of passion and feeling, all reason seemed o have been discarded; but he desired now to speak out it. This he had always believed, and held; but if a man did not believe, as he never did and never should, that fore he penned the Nicholson letter, he had a conver-sation with Judge McLean, who concurred with him On the other hand, if a Northern man is not ready to put the in opinion, that the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitu- bayonet to the breast of a Southern, to free the negroes, and while Benton in Missouri was denouncing "goat's they were broken down. Could not gentlemen see that such a course as this was ungenerous as it was impolitie? In conceiusion, Mr. Cass said that when Mr. Clemens suggested such Wilmot proviso. Was he sincere then, or has Mr. a thing as a peaceable dissolution of the Union, he talked of the wildest chimera ever imagined. He hoped that God Clay converted him? He can change front very would give to the councils of the nation more of the spirit

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.—A memorial

Of justice, conciliation and compromise, that the Union might be bound together again, as with bands of iron.

Mr. Clay rose to reply to one of the remarks of the Senstor from Alabama, Mr. Clemens. What right had that Senstor all the rogues now in the penitentiary and almscome together, having made peace with each other, as Mr.
houses with them. The Sun says that the memorial
clay wished he might be able to do with all the world; but
with respect to intimation of any mutual deliberation and with respect to intimation of any mutual deliberation and consideration of measures proposed to be introduced, he had to say, that there was nothing of the kind; he had never seen or heard any thing in relation to the bill proposed and introduced by Mr. Benton, proposing to reduce the boundaries of Wayne county have resolved to subscribe sioners of Wayne county have resolved to subscribe other hand, Mr. Benton had never seen, heard or thought, so far as he knew, of the series of resolutions recently introduced by him. What then had the Senator, who had denounced their intercourse, to go upon? Was he to speculate One will give another concert this evening—which is understood to be the last. We hope tions were. He would repeat that there was no interchange of opinion between him and Mr. Benton at all, in relation to that she is in all respects deserving of a liberal patronage.

Onto.—The Legislature, on the 25th, elected Henry

W. King (free soiler.) Secretary of State, on the 6th ballot. Blise, whig, was re-elected Treasurer.

So deeply impressed, with a sense of the awful dangers which menace the existence of the Government, that if the Senator had been his most bitter enemy, and had come to him to consider the means best calculated to seecue the comfor divorce, pending before a single court in Boston! most country from impending danger, he would have counted-

of slavery, Congress would be responsible for it. He pro- chastisement they received but that. ceeded to show that this was not true, but that if Congress | Rost was overwhelmed, but not at once; Mr. W. cut him passed laws allowing the people of California to frame a to pieces by the inch; pausing every five minutes to sharpen constitution and erect a State. Congress would then more his knife, to recomm nee operations with additional gusto. reasonably be held responsible for any act decided upon by He said that the Free Soil party, properly so called, under the people, with reference to the institution of slavery. He the clock of philanthropy, did more real intentional mis-had admitted that there was some irregularity in the action chief, were guilty of greater columnies, and were instigated taken by California; but was there not good ground for ex- by more despicable selfishness than any regularly organized cuse for this child, which, having been abandoned by its natural parent, had adopted the necessary measures for her levies ] He compared them (after Burke) with half a dozen own protection, and now came back again asking its neglectful parent to receive it into the family of States? Similar making more noise than a thousand heads of cattle quietly irregularities had been overlooked in the case of Mirhigan, notwithstanding the necessities of her situation were by no means commensurate with those of the people of the Pacific sance even to the very principle they proclaimed, merely to -the former had a form of government, under which she make capital out of it to satisfy their sordid selfishness.

had existed and found peace and security for years—the latter were without law or means of protection. A sentiment laboring of the two extremes will bring the centre togethhad been reiterated in the Senate to-day, which he had heard er, we need not regret the severity of execution, which, on alas! too often, and which he never heard without a shud- a less serious occasion, would, perhaps, be inexcusable.

OBSERVER. South were to take a specific course, regardless of consequences. Was that true? For one he knew of no condition in which man could be placed, either on the boundless prairies of the West, in the midst of the bowling winds and

to the cause of humanity throughout the world. Clay declare that it was right to do wrong. He had always understood that the proper course was to do right, leaving whigism is getting to be more Loco-focoish than Lowas in this view that he vindicated a cause regardless of co-focusm itself.

the Senator from Michigan with inconsistency. He had al-ways understood his Nicholson letter just as he had now ex-

vations in relation to the intercourse between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay. In the course of his remarks he suggested to Mr. Clay that there was sometimes something in his demean-or, when excited in debate, which had the appearance of Judah, Caleb B. Smith, John A. Matson, Samuel Brenmenace. He also alluded to a speech made by that Senator, ton, Thomas D. Walpole, Thomas Dowling, John B. eleven years ago, in which he said that certain acts, if per-sisted in, would dissolve the Union, and dissolve it in blood. under the leadership of such men, they placed upon

Mr. Clay, Mr. Seward and Mr. Benton.

Mr. Clay said a few words in reply to Mr. Foote's remarks declarations of whig principles. about the intercourse between him and Mr. Benton, and in First, of a National Bank. the course of a few observations, suggested to him the im- "Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the propriety of attempting to draw deductions from such private intercourse. He reminded Mr. Foote that he himself this morning had come over to him, and held a long conversation with him, in relation to the difficulties which concerned the affairs of the country,-and a-ked him whether it would not convenient instrument for the receipt, keeping and have been unfair for some Northern man to have imputed to disbursement of the public money, and as will enable the Senator dishonorable motives in seeking that interview. it to afford a safe and convenient paper currency, as It is an evil,—a potitical and social evil,—it is a wrong to-ward those who are the sufferers thereby,—those were his opinions, but he quarrelled with no man who thought other- exchanges, is within the power of the general govwise. In conclusion, he denied all ambitions projects,-he ernment, and PROPER and EXPEDIENT." stood, as it were, upon the brink of eternity, expecting soon | So much for the Bank, and then of course they to go hence, and owed no responsibility which he was not gave the Sub-Treasury a regular sockdologer, in this prepared to meet here and before God. If the Senatur from wise : "Be it resolved that our Senators in Congress. Mississippi chose to call him an Abolitionist,—well and good; he would only say that if there was any one man in the community more abused by the Abulitionists than another, ble, by their exertions, at as early a day as may be in

be the best abused man in the community, he must take ex- the Independent Treasury bill."

ception. (Laughter.) Mr. Clay further defended his resolutions. He had honestly, in the sight of God, endeavoted to bring forward a scheme of compromise for the purpose of keeping the Union natics of the North for their course, as well as to call upon the South not to persist in what would not bear the scrutiny of reason and judgment. It was enough for him that his the same, among the several States, si plan of settlement was rejected by the ul raists of both provisions, to Mr. Clay's land bill," &c.

Mr. Butler followed in some exciting observations in relation to the attempts heretofore made to give California a government-charging that it was not the South, but the North, which had abandoned her without law and protection. Mr. Dodge, of lows defended himself as a Northern man, still hold to these doctrines, and fear to promulgate

against the accusation of Mr. Butler, He, as a Northern them ? man, with several others, had voted continually, and until the last, in favor of the proposition which was intended to give laws and protection to California. The gentleman from South Carolina was then ready to give to the President, who call it;" and I hope the Democracy of the State will hailed from the South, the authority to spread over that hold them to the issue. The Whigs will make a descountry every class of officers, but now, when the same perate effort to carry the Convention and the next President had honestly done what seemed just and proper, Legislature. They may succeed, but if they do, let charges were made against him of usurpation, such charges as should impel the Senator making them, if he believed them, to seek the impeachment of Zachary Taylor. He then not upon such issues as they may doem politic for the alluded to the distribution of political honors in California, and showed most forcibly, that the people of the South had not only shared them, but they had received nearly the whole of them. What then had the South to fear from the admismission of a State which had shown so strongly its partiality

After some additional conversation, the further consideration of the subject was postpened until Monday, and the Sen-ate, at a quarter before five, adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

From Washington. WASHINGTON Feb, 21, 1850.

He reprosched the South with first forcing a southern gen- proceeding in their work of strangulation with the cotton tleman and a staveholder, upon the Union, and then making cloth! A further examination of the body brought to light the north responsible for his acts. "General Taylor," said practices surpassing in inhuman barbarity, it possible the north responsible for his acts. "General Taylor," said practices surpassing in inhuman barbarity, if possible, "is a southern man and a slaveholder; this southern man what we have already detailed of this heart-sickening and sends another southern man and a slaveholder, (Mr. King, terrible tragedy. The evidence before the Coroner upon of Georgia,) to California, who succeeds so far as to have a this point we forbear to give. It is too horrible to conconstitution brought here by two other southern men and staveholders, (Mr. Gwin and Mr. Fremont,) and yet when all these things are done by southern men and slaveholders, the southern men and slaveholders err out against the second and slaveholders are done by southern men and slaveholders err out against the second and slaveholders are done and slaveholders are done and slaveholders are done and slaveholders. gressions of the NoRTH." This was a tremendous hit, and a verdict was rendered. It was shown that deceased

went right home to Gov. Brown and his colleagues.

He hoped they would not have a Trojan war about this modern Helen. This created some hilarity.

A third hit, which came down with a crash, was this:

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Venable) had told the House a day or two ago, that if, after the separation of the Union, an abolitionist should be found South, he was for the Union, an abolitionist should be found South, he was for hanging him on the spot. "Very well," said Col. Rissel, "I presume the first man hung would be the immortal Mr. Clay, and some ten thousand Kentuckians with him, who clay, and some ten thousand Kentuckians with him, who and that he advised her to consult a physician.

After a full and careful investigation, the Jury of Inhave voted for emancipation at the last election. It would be a fine spectacle, indeed, to see so many men hung at once; sed it would produce such a consumption of the Kentucky staple, (hemp.) that it was hoped the delegation from Kentucky would no longer require an annual contract for hemp with the Navy Department. (Here the ladies in the gallery almost cried; but the members on the floor, and a great many blow or blows on the head with some weapon or instru-Senators amongst them, almost burst into a horse-laugh.)

Col. Bissel leveled his cannon again. Said he: The gentleman from North Carolina called this (Washington City)

southern ground; and that that the South could be able to maintain it against the North and against all hazards. He had no doubt they were brave and valiant men, and that they had not deteriorated since 1814, when 4000 Eng-lishman, fagged out by a long cruise in the Potomac, landed with three pieces of artillery, burnt the archives, and left the Capitol a smouldering ruin. (Profound silence and in-

treated it with ineffable scorn and contempt, emphasising it in a most hateful manner. Illinois, he said, had furnished nine regiments in the war of Mexico, she would double, nay meets having that our handle advice will be well as triple and quadruple thatenumber, to march wherever the government might direct to preserve the Union. The hard-

spoke of the fact that when the Indiana Regiment, by the awkwardness of its leaders, gave way, it was not Southern chivalry which gained the day, but Northern valor, the Illinois Regiment and another Indiana Regiment, with a portion of the Kentucky Regiment, coming to the rescue and driving back the Mexicans; while the Missis-ippi Regiment stood a mile off and had not pulled a trigger. This was "a little more grape" into Col. Davis's war horse, which at the

led with him, as with his friend,-if by so doing he might same time is the Projen horse of Mr. Calhoun. Col. Bissa hore to accomplish so desirable an end. Mr. Clay desired to ended in a little oproar, when Mr. Wis throp obtained the notice one or two other points to which the Senator had al- fluor and commenced belaboring the Free Soil wing on the luded. He (Mr. Clay,) had said, that in the admission of other side. He did it secundem ortem, after all the approv-California there was no concession from either side: -true, ed rules of scientific tactics. He was to Birsel as the scithe North would get what she wanted; but it would be from entific Scott to the Rough and Ready Taylor. Root and causes not under the control of Congress, and not by conces- Giddings servived a caning; for there is no other figure of sion. It had been said that, if received with her inhibition speech which can adequately convey an idea of the sort of

For the State Sentinel.

The Whig Resolutions.

MESSES. EDITORS :- The latest promulgation of the -none in which a mortal, rational, accountable being, could creed, or Confession of Faith of the whig party of take a step regardless of consequences. It was because be Indiana, was made by the members of the Legisladid regard consequences the most important, that he was led to make every effort in his power to avert calamities—a ture, belonging to that party, a short time previous consequence fraught with evil, not to his country alone but to the close of the late session. The resolutions adopted are so mealy, so pleasant and so palatable, Mr. Clemens replied that he had not expected to hear Mr. that a body would hardly suppose that hereafter but-

consequences. The Senator had asked what right he had to A bad memory is a misfortune to anybody-more comment upon his course. He had the right which belonged especially to political lenders -and as our good whig to every freeman to remark upon the public acts of a public friends have forgotten the faith of their fathers, we Mr. Clay, (interposing.) Certainly, but not upon my pri- propose refreshing their memories in a few partic-

Mr. Clemens continued, at some length in vindication of Every body remembers the hurricane of 1840, when his own course. In teply to Mr. Cass, he said that the con- the whigs had every thing their own way-holding struction put by that gentlemen upon his Nicholson letter, in their own hands the Executive, Judicial and Legishad never been put upon it by his own party. In the State Intive authorities of the State. They had a quorum of Alabama, a distinguished gentleman (Mr. Yaney) was read out of the Democratic party, because he put the construction of both branches of the legislature, and could have upon the Nicholson letter which the Senator himself now transacted business if every poor Loco Foco, (that's what they called 'em,) who survived the tempest, had Mr. Davis, of Miss., followed, denying that he had charged gone home to his constituents-and many an insult plained it, and spon that ground had refused to support him, thus incurring the censure of his own political friends.

Mr. Foote made some remarks in vindication of his obsergery to show its hands, and it did so.

In that Legislature were men who then were, and Mr. F went on at length with some personal remarks upon record, upon the Journals of the Legislature, these

their power, a repeal of a bill passed at the last ses-Mr. Cass (interrupting) said, that if Mr. Clay claimed to slop of the Congress of the United States, known as

Then came the subject of distributing the proceeds of the public lands, which they disposed of as follows: "That we recommend an immediate separation of together in one family, with harmony and concord. In sup- the proceeds of the sale of the public lands from the posting that scheme, he had not forgotten to sebuke the fa- other revenues of the government, and that the same be distributed, after deducting the expense of selling the same, among the several States, similar in its

Such were whig principles when whiggery had no concealments, when the leaders of the party dare openly and honestly avow their principles. Have they changed ! Have they "progressed !" or, do they

I believe the latter-I believe with Jefferson that it be upon the true issues between the parties, and time to make. Let no man be deceived !

THE LAWRENCE TRAGEDY .- The Boston Mail of Feb. 24th contains a detailed account of the Coroner's Inquest and verdict on the body of Miss Catherine D. Adams, supposed to have been recently murdered at

Lawrence, Mass. The Mail says: "The bandages upon the face of the deceased were discovered to consist of four thicknesses of cotton cloth, with cotton wadding underneath, the latter forced into the mouth and nostrils, and the whole fastened with a strong This was a great day in the House of Representatives, while beyond a speech from Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, nothing extraordinary was going on in the Senaie. But Col. that it was almost buried in the flesh back of the neck, tion instantly. So tightly, indeed, was the cord drawn, that it was almost buried in the flesh back of the neck, Bissel, of Illinois, and Mr. Winthrop, spoke in the House, both with the most electric effect. Col. Bissel commenced and exhibited deep indentations in the cotton and batting by a soit of Tirailleur charge against the southern skirmish- with which the unhappy girl was strangled! Some fair ers; but soon deployed large masses on his right and left scratches appeared upon the face, and the forehead exhibwing, which served to support his heavy artillery stationed in the centre. All these forces, it become soon apparent, were directed against Mr. Calhoun, and produced a tremendous effect. It is impossible for me here to repeat a tenth part of what he said but some mints which fall like here. part of what he said, but some points which fell like bomb of the medical gentlemen that the blows were given to shells into the Calhoun camp, I will endeavor to re-produce. put an end to her struggles, while the murderers were

had been intimate for something more than a year past went right home to Gov. Brown and his colleagues.

The next blow was playfully struck. He ridiculed Mr. Clingman's notion about the Yankee girl who refused to walk or be gallanted, or courted, or the Lord knows what, by a Southern Senator, because he was a staveholder. Col. Bissel said that the Yankee girls or spinsters were "full of notions;" one of these being that of doing about such matters as the gentleman related, just as they pleased, as had probably been experienced by many members now on the floor. He hoped they would not have a Trojan war about this modern Helon. This created some hilarity.

A third hit, which came down with a crash, was this:—

After a full and ca quest rendered the following verdict: "That Catharine . Adams came to her death between the evening of the ment, and by suffocation from the application of cotton cioth over the mouth, done by some person or persons to

Dr. Clark and his wife had been previously errested. and after the rendition of the above verdict they were arraigned on the charge of murder before the Police Justice, and their examination assigned for Tuesday next.

The approaching election is of such vast importance that we feel a greater than usual anxiety in se-As to the idea of a "Southern Confederacy," Col. Bi-sel curing the best men in the county to fill the different government might direct to preserve the Union. The hardest bliw he struck was against "Southern Chivalry." He laughed the idea to scorn that one portion of the Union had more courage than the other. He did not doubt Southern bravery, the history of the country gave abundant proofs of it; but he nevertheless believed the Southern chivalry were guilty of two mistakes—the first consisted in undervaluing the bravery of others, the other he need not mention.

In conclusion, he alluded to an historical fact which created some sensation. He spoke of the battle of Buena Vista, where the gallant Colonel had so signally distinguished himself without the report of General Taylor doing him justice; but he was careful not to introduce himself. He merely spoke of the fact that when the Indiana Regiment, by the awkwardness of its leaders, gave way, it was not Southern.